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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/082,227	02/26/2002	Hisae Yoshizawa	112046	2635	
25944	7590 11/28/2003		EXAMINER		
OLIFF & BERRIDGE, PLC			LISH, PETER J		
P.O. BOX 19928 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22320 ART UNIT :				PAPER NUMBER	
	·		1754	Q	
			DATE MAILED: 11/28/2003	.0	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				AS			
	Application	No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/082,227		YOSHIZAWA ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner		Art Unit				
	Peter J Lish		1754				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the d	over sheet with the c	orrespondence address -	-			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	36(a). In no event y within the statuto will apply and will e , cause the applica	, however, may a reply be tim ry minimum of thirty (30) day expire SIX (6) MONTHS from tition to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communica D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	ation.			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22.5	September 2	<u>003</u> .					
2a)☐ This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ Th	is action is n	on-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowatelosed in accordance with the practice under Disposition of Claims				ts is			
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>16 and 19-23</u> is/are pending in the ap	oplication.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	•	ideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>16 and 19-23</u> is/are rejected.			•				
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election red	uirement.					
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.							
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action. 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120							
13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	n priority und	er 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f)				
a) All b) Some * c) None of:	· priority aria		, (2) 3: (1).				
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	s have been	received.					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International But	rity documen reau (PCT R	ts have been receive ule 17.2(a)).	ed in this National Stage				
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).							
a) The translation of the foreign language pro	visional appl	ication has been rec	eived.				
15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic Attachment(s)	ic priority und	iei 35 U.S.C. 99 120	anu/01 121.				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5	·	(PTO-413) Paper No(s) Patent Application (PTO-152)	_•			

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DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 16 and 19-23 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

Claims 16, 19-21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kunio et al. (JP 07-048111).

Kunio discloses a process for the treatment of multi-walled carbon nanotubes wherein the nanotubes are subjected to a mechanochemical treatment, such as either dry or wet pulverization, followed by a baking of the resultant product at between about 500 and 800 °C. It is additionally taught to treat the pulverized nanotubes with acid, such as nitric acid (see example 1).

It is not explicitly taught that the process results in modified graphene sheets, such as those containing amorphous carbon, or that the process results in the formation of nodes, however, it is expected that this be the case, as no difference is seen between the process of Kunio et al. and that of the instantly claimed invention. Where, as here, the reference discloses all the limitations of a claim except a property or function, and the examiner cannot determine whether or not the reference inherently possesses properties which anticipate or render obvious the claimed invention, the burden of proof is shifted to the applicant, as in In re Fitzgerald, 619 F.2d 67, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980).

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Claims 16, 19-21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Ago et al. ("Work Functions and Surface...").

Ago discloses a process for the treatment of multi-walled carbon nanotubes wherein the nanotubes are subjected first to repeated sonication, centrifugation, and filtration processes (i) and are then subjected to oxygen plasma treatment (ii), which is known to take place under extreme temperatures and is therefore determined to be encompassed under the general term "heating treatment". The purification process, specifically the sonication, described by (i) is determined to be a mechanochemical treatment as it uses an external force to form defect sites (page 8120, paragraph 1). The combination of the processes results in the transformation of graphene sheets to amorphous carbon. It is expected that this functional layer contain at least two layers of modified graphene sheets (Figure 4).

It is not explicitly taught that the process results in the formation of nodes, however, it is expected that this be the case, as no difference is seen between the process of Ago et al. and that of the instantly claimed invention. Where, as here, the reference discloses all the limitations of a claim except a property or function, and the examiner cannot determine whether or not the reference inherently possesses properties which anticipate or render obvious the claimed invention, the burden of proof is shifted to the applicant, as in In re Fitzgerald, 619 F.2d 67, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980).

Claims 16, 19-21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Zhou (US 2002/0193040 A1).

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Zhou teaches a process for the treatment of multi-walled nanotubes comprising the dispersion of the nanotubes in a suitable liquid medium, such as an organic solvent, by a high powered ultrasonic horn, followed by oxidation with a solution containing a strong acid. Zhou also teaches a process for the treatment of multi-walled nanotubes comprising cutting the nanotubes by milling and then treating the cut nanotubes at high temperature in the presence of intercalates, such as a variety of metals, Lewis acids, halogen mixtures, acidic oxides, and strong acids. Additionally, Zhou teaches a process for the treatment of multi-walled nanotubes comprising ion bombardment of the nanotubes to create defects followed by sonication in acid.

It is not explicitly taught that the process results in modified graphene sheets, such as those containing amorphous carbon, or that the process results in the formation of nodes, however, it is expected that this be the case, as no difference is seen between the process of Zhou and that of the instantly claimed invention. Where, as here, the reference discloses all the limitations of a claim except a property or function, and the examiner cannot determine whether or not the reference inherently possesses properties which anticipate or render obvious the claimed invention, the burden of proof is shifted to the applicant, as in In re Fitzgerald, 619 F.2d 67, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ago as applied to claim 16 above, and further in view of Niu et al. (US 2003/0039604 A1).

Ago et al. is applied above. Ago et al. does not explicitly teach the formation of a structure through adhering the oxidized multi-walled nanotubes to each other. Niu et al.,

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however, teach that carbon nanotubes become self-adhering after oxidation. Very hard, dense mats are formed by highly dispersing the oxidized nanotubes filtering, and drying (paragraph 0117). It therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of invention to use the oxidized nanotubes of Ago et al. in the process of Niu et al., in order to form these rigid, porous structures.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter J Lish whose telephone number is 703-308-1772 until December 11th and 571-272-1354 thereafter. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-6:00 Monday through Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman can be reached at 703-308-3837 until December 11th and 571-272-1358 thereafter. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0661.

PL

STUART L. HENDRICKSON PRIMARY EXAMINER